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GALLAGHER CAUGHT IN KENOSHA

Lodged in Jail Charged With
Attempt to Kill Miss Lo-
retta Doyle

AT WADSWORTH LAST JULY

Story is That Prisoner Waylaid Buggy in
Which Rode Girl, Who Had Jilted Him,
and Opened Fire on Her

John Gallagher was arrested last Thursday night by the sheriff of Kenosha county in Kenosha and locked up in the Lake county jail, charged with shooting with intent to kill his former sweetheart, Loretta Doyle of Wadsworth, last July. The credit for the capture belongs to the father, Michael Doyle, and State's Attorney Ralph J. Dady, who went to Kenosha at noon, and with the aid of Sheriff Gunter located Gallagher at his boarding house. The crime for which Gallagher stands accused was committed about the middle of last July. Miss Loretta Doyle was being driven to her home by an escort of whom Gallagher was extremely jealous. The girl had turned Gallagher adrift previously.

It is alleged that he waited in ambush and fired six shots at the couple before and as they passed him in the buggy. One of the shots struck Miss Doyle in the leg, inflicting a wound from the effects of which she has not yet recovered, and others riddled the dash board. Poses were unable to locate Gallagher, as he skipped first to Minnesota and Dakota and later came back to Kenosha.

Gallagher until recently had been employed in the brass foundry at Kenosha.

When State's Attorney Dady and Michael Doyle went to Kenosha they found that he was no longer employed there, but that he had made application for a position to an employment agency.

His boarding place was ascertained from the agent. When the place was first visited by the party Gallagher was not there. Word was left that a friend would call for him after supper and wanted him to take a buggy ride.

When the second call was made he was at home and was greatly crestfallen when he saw Mr. Doyle, the father of the girl whom he is charged with having attempted to kill. After he was taken to the Kenosha county jail Sheriff Griffin was telephoned to come and get the prisoner. The sheriff was not at home and Constable William Cashmore was sent to Kenosha and landed him in the Lake county jail.

The search for Gallagher had never been given up by State's Attorney Dady and he showed his interest in the case by going in person with Michael Doyle to Kenosha and assisting in the search for the man who is charged with having committed one of the most sensational crimes in the history of the county.

When interviewed by State's Attorney Dady, Gallagher refused to make any statement.

"What did you do it for?" he was asked.

"Do what?" was his only answer.

It is believed that his relatives will stick to him and that a strong contest will be put up in his behalf. He will probably try to establish an alibi or to attack the state's identification of him as the midnight assassin.

He was arrested on a capias issued following an indictment and the charge makes him liable, and bail was furnished.—Waukegan Sun.

Shocking the Chauffeur.

"I used to think it was bad enough in Paris," the woman began, "where the cabbies swear at you if they come within an ace of running over you and don't, but it's just as bad here. You know Monday night, how it rained? Well, I was crossing Forty-second street, or trying to cross it and held my umbrella at one end and the same time, when the wind blew me against an automobile that was turning the corner. I never saw anything like the glare of the driver.

"Why don't you keep your eyes about you?" he shrieked. "You nearly stopped my machine!"—New York Press.

Good Reason.

"I suppose you all drank a toast to your host?" "No, we cut that out." "Why, I am sure it was on the program, the last toast." "That was the trouble. It was the last toast, and so we cut it out." "But why?" "Well, you see, it was to have been drunk standing."—Houston Post.

CENSUS EXAMINATIONS

To Be Held at the Central School at
Waukegan, Saturday, Feb. 5

Census examinations will be held on Saturday morning, Feb. 6, in the Central school building, Waukegan, at nine o'clock.

The examination will be under the direction of the local postal examining board, Miss Thomas, Arthur McClasky and Seber Burnett.

A number of applications for positions in this county have been made and the man in charge of the district, Leon D. Nish, of Elgin, has been in Waukegan getting ready for the examination.

In the entire district (comprising Lake, DuPage, Will, Kane and McHenry counties), there have been about 400 applications for positions, Lake county contributing a fair share toward this number although the applications did not come in as fast as expected in this county as well as in the others. The applications are for positions as enumerators. The census bureau has given out rigid instructions, however, that the enumerators be named for their ability and that politics be obliterated. For this reason civil service examinations are to be held to determine who of the scores of applicants are capable of taking the census.

The examination will be practically the same for all applicants and will be a practical test in filling out the census blanks both for farm and city enumeration. Applicants will be forced to be able to take enumeration of agricultural statistics as well as to cover the population of a city district.

THE FISH HATCHERY BILL

Passes the House and Was Assisted by
Speaker Edward D. Shurtleff

The Waukegan fishing law and fish hatchery bill passed the state house of representatives Wednesday by a vote of 106 to 0, not a single nay vote being recorded.

The vote passed thus unanimously following the appearance on the floor of the house in its behalf of Speaker Shurtleff and a strong plea by him in its favor.

The bill is a combination of the Capt. Richard Smith fishing bill, which provides for a closed season uniform with other states, and for a high license for alien fishermen from other states, and for an open season for perch and herring the year round, with the Stearns bill for a fish hatchery.

Waukegan is allowed \$7,000 for a fish hatchery if the bill finally passes the senate.

The bill is admitted to be one of the finest measures the city of Waukegan has ever had awarded it. Thanks are due to Captain Smith, who drafted and worked hard for the bill, and Mr. Stearns, who urged its passage, as well as to Speaker Shurtleff.

PARALYSIS CAUSES DEATH OF PROMINENT MAN

The death of Peter Stewart, brother of the late George Stewart, and a well-known resident of Lake county occurred at his home in Gurnee on Friday morning of last week at the age of seventy-two years.

Death was the result of paralysis which had stricken him periodically during the past few years, the last attack occurring last October, since which time he has been unable to speak at all and has been unconscious most of the time.

Mr. Stewart's death came in the same manner as that of his brother George, both having been rendered helpless by paralysis for a long time.

Mr. Stewart had lived in Lake county since the year of 1841, hence he was one of the early settlers. He came to Lake County from Will county and for years was a farmer living a few miles south of Millburn but for the past number of years had lived in Gurnee.

When on the farm he was assessor of Warren township, and was also director of the Millburn Mutual Insurance for some years as well as being town collector of Warren for three years.

The deceased is survived by his wife and one daughter three brothers, John, of St. Paul, A. H. and W. B. of Millburn, and two sisters, Mrs. John Bonner of Millburn and Mrs. John Hughes of Lake Villa.

The funeral was held from the home on Sunday.

Education Never Stops.

Get all the education you can but never remove yourself from the idea that after you know a lot you still have more to learn. When you graduate from college you are just beginning to understand many things and subjects that are most important.

ILLINOIS CLAY IS VALUABLE

Joint Glacial Clay, Plentiful
Here, is Good for Brick
Say Professors

OF UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Thousands of Acres of Glacially Deposited
Clay in Lake County May be Exploited
on Tip Given by the University

Through the work of the University of Illinois ceramics departments a new line of industry may be opened in Lake county with a hitherto undreamed of source.

The department has made two discoveries that maybe of use at some future time to Lake county industries.

They are: That the so-called joint clay of glacial origin of which there are many thousands of yards in Lake county, makes good brick; that clay banks hitherto worthless contain clays of great value in developing the crystalline glazes for pottery.

Lake county, through the thousands of acres of glacially deposited clays and the clay banks, is rich in clay products of all kinds and it is confidently believed that experimentation here would develop a brand new gold of industrial development that is now neglected.

The following official account is given of the discoveries made by the state university:

The use of Illinois clays in the making of brick, sewer pipe and glazed wares may bring the state a revenue of \$70,000,000 a year, according to figures furnished by the University of Illinois to explain the importance and value of its school of ceramics, founded in 1906. From the clays of Ohio a profit of \$9,000,000 a year is realized, while in Illinois the manufactures from clay annually total only \$17,000,000, less the cost of manufacture, \$3,600,000, leaving a net profit of \$14,000,000. The present advantage of Ohio is attributed to the teaching of ceramic arts by the state as a result of which great industries have been created.

In Illinois only three students have been graduated, but two of these are said to have already salaries of \$2,500 a year.

The investigations of the faculty have proven of practical value, and the experiments with the so-called joint clays of glacial origin have shown it will make excellent brick, contrary to previous belief.

The composition of crystalline glazes from Illinois clays have been discovered and it is found that the clay banks that have been looked upon as practically worthless are capable of yielding wares of highly artistic merit and money value in proportion.

There are now few brick and tile plants in the county and the clay here is not at all used for pottery or pottery glazes. The main brick plants are at Wadsworth, Highland Park and Rockefeller and at all of them tile is one of the main products. The Northwestern Terra Cotta Company and the Illinois Brick Company, both near Highland Park, are the largest.

MILK PRODUCERS MET AT GURNEE LAST THURSDAY

The Gurnee branch of the Milk Producers' Protective Association held a meeting at that place Thursday afternoon, which was addressed by James Grier the secretary. The meeting was attended by about forty farmers who ship milk to Chicago daily.

He outlined the wonderful advances made by the association during the past year. Two of those mentioned was the increased price which the producers have realized and the restraining of the big buyers in Chicago from arbitrarily fixing the wholesale price of milk.

This was the annual meeting and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—N. Lamb.
Secretary—Lon Potter.
Treasurer—O. G. Hawkins.

L. F. Fenlon was elected delegate to the county convention, which was held at Libertyville on Wednesday, and L. H. Miller was selected as alternate. Ralph Chittenden was elected as delegate to attend the convention in Chicago on the seventh of February, and Will Brewer was chosen as alternate.

JOINS THE METHODIST CHURCH

Daniel Sloan Becomes Member
of First Methodist Church
of Waukegan

WAS DOWIE'S CHIEF AIDE

Hymn Written, Ex Y. M. C. A. Secretary,
and Diplomat Joins Methodist Church
on Presentation of Letters

Deacon Daniel Sloan of Zion City, famous as one of the late John A. Dowie's chief aides as the power of the world famous Bible classes, and as one of the principles in Dowie's campaign, on the Methodist church and the Masonic bodies, was Sunday received as a full fledged member of the First Methodist church of Waukegan.

With him were his wife and daughter. The daughter is Mrs. Mabel Sloan Falch, an accomplished musician.

Membership was brought about by the reading by Dr. Burling of letters from the pastor of the Ravenswood Methodist church of Chicago, where the Sloans are former members.

Sloan has had an eventful history and may be considered to have been one of the chief aides of the late John Alexander Dowie in building the Zion hierarchy to its zenith of pomp and power.

Originally the secretary of a Y. M. C. A. branch in Chicago when he joined Dowie's band of followers he speedily arose to prominence.

Always connected with the real estate of Dowie's enterprises the first thing he did after Dowie bought Zion was to go on the road with a stereopticon and lecture to prospective buyers on the advantages of the chosen city.

Afterwards he headed the Land and Investment Association and the Securities department which dealt in all the stocks and bonds of Dowie's interests.

He also led the famous Bible classes which gained a world wide prominence and later when Dowie fell did not hitch with any faction but practically retired to "sit on the fence" as far as Zion affairs are concerned.

Deacon Sloan is a hymn writer and a man of talent and genius as well as of astuteness and judgement. He has written a book of hymns the music to which he composed but which as he is not a musician his daughter and aids transcribed. It is hoped by the people who are interested in Lake County history that some day the Deacon may be prevailed upon to write a complete history of Zion City.

After Deacon Sloan's letters were read he was cordially welcomed into fellowship as were the members of his family.

It is said by some that Voliva in his sermon referred to the Sloan incident but no one seems quite sure.

Voliva said: "I have something I wish I could tell you. How I wish I could tell it to you. But I have promised not to. I know that it would tickle you and I will say this much, that our prayers have been answered."

Followers say that the answered prayers are to the effect that independent would either be converted or leave the city.

The Volivans say openly that Sloan seeks to be interested in the new Waukegan Y. M. C. A. movement.

CEMENT SHOW IN CHICAGO ON FEBRUARY 18-26

Since the two cents per mile law has been in effect in most states, the railroads have shown little disposition to make special rates for industrial exhibitions, shows, conventions, and similar gatherings. They are not adhering strictly to the two-cent a mile minimum, however, as illustrated by the reduced rate to Chicago, on account of the big Cement Show in the Coliseum February 18-26. For this occasion all the roads east of Chicago, including those in New England, and in the eastern half of Canada, have made a rate of a fare and one-half. The roads west and north-west of Chicago have stood pat, and made no concession for the occasion.

True Courage.
The bravery founded on hope of recompense, fear of punishment, experience of success on rage, or on ignorance of danger, is but common bravery, and does not deserve the name. True bravery proposes a just end; measures the dangers, and meets the result with calmness and unyielding decision.

DIED AT COUNTY HOUSE

Once Prosperous Lake County Official
Buried By County He Served.

Amos A. Watterman, who was Lake county's first county clerk, formerly master of chancery of Lake County, and the first county clerk to officiate as clerk of the Board of Supervisors, after the county went into township organization from the commission form of government, died from old age at the county poor farm at Libertyville Sunday night at the age of 87 years.

At one time one of the most prominent residents of Waukegan his final days made a pathetic picture, for, separated from his wife, he was compelled to go to the county farm to be cared for in his declining years, having no means of self support.

He was the man who erected the Berry Block in Waukegan, that is he started it, but it was taken from him before its completion, while he was in Texas looking after the estate of his brother who had died. Mr. Watterman had started the building and was called south and while away, things came up which caused him to lose what he had invested and other parties completed the building.

Mr. Watterman who was an attorney was born in Genesee county, New York December 26, 1823, and settled in Lake County December 6, 1846; independent in politics, held office of county clerk for two terms, and justice of the peace sixteen years, admitted to practice in 1857; and at one time had a large practice in medicine; and at one time was also a large owner of real estate in Cook county, Ill., and also in Michigan.

Mr. Watterman had lived at the poor farm for the past dozen years and for some time past had grown quite weak as the result of advanced age. No children survive him.

The funeral was held from the Lynch undertaking rooms at Libertyville Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock, burial in the Libertyville cemetery.

Because he was a county charge, it would ordinarily be the case that he would be buried in the poor farm cemetery, but on account of his being an ex-county officer, it was felt that he was entitled to more consideration and the county gave him a decent burial in the Libertyville cemetery.

ODD FELLOWS AT ELGIN

Grand Rally of Odd Fellows to be held
Feb. 16, at Elgin

Wednesday, February 16, will be a red letter day in Odd Fellowship at Elgin. This is the date of the grand rally and every one of the 1,500 Odd Fellows, men and Rebekahs, of Elgin, is constituted a member of a general committee to greet an equal number of visitors invited and expected. The grand master of Illinois, grand secretary, chief and assistant chief instructors are among the dignitaries who will attend. It is an opportunity for the rank and file of the brotherhood of the three links to meet the grand officers.

Five halls have been secured. A school of instruction for all Odd Fellows opens at 10 a. m. The grand lodge and the past grand degrees will be conferred at 1 p. m. Kane lodge will exemplify the initiatory and Althea lodge the first degree work at 2. In the evening an open meeting with an interesting program will be held at the Coliseum.

On the same day a session of the Rebekah assembly will be held at which the grand officers of that body will be present. This also will draw many to Elgin. Samaritan lodge is the largest in the state and the second largest in existence, it is said.

A cordial invitation is extended to Lake lodge of Antioch to attend in a body and many will doubtless accept.

How Eskimo Women Die.

On her first entrance to her new hut of snow an Eskimo woman is buoyed by hope of welcoming a son. What of her last incoming to those narrow confines? She knows that the medicine man has decided that her sickness is mortal when she is laid upon her bed of snow. She gazes upon the feebly burning lamp beside her; upon food and drink set close at hand. She sees her loved ones pass out of the doorway that needs no tunnel entrance to keep chill air away, for presently the door is sealed with snow. The chill of death pierces through her enveloping furs. Her tomb assures that no long tarrying will be hers. The soul, companioning with her, may refresh itself with food, but starving and freezing her feeble body will witness even that soul's departure and know that its hour has come to perish alone.—Harper's Bazar.

Uncle Ezra Says:

"It's a mighty poor man who says he lots his roof go unshingled so's his prayers will fit to Heaven easier."

ONE KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK

Spreading Rails Given as Cause
for Belt Line Disaster at
Gilmer Wednesday

ENGINEER BURNS TO DEATH

The Engine and Fifteen Cars Completely
Demolished—Wreckage Piled
25 Feet in Air

A Belt line freight piled up near Gilmer station at one o'clock Wednesday morning, due either to the spreading of the rails or an open switch. One man was killed and three more were injured all of them being badly burned by the steam which hissed out of the wrecked engine and added to the will destruction of the scene. The wreckage was piled twenty-five feet high in the air and the fifteen cars were strewn about completely blocking the road.

A Johnson, engineer on the wrecked train was killed, W. J. Eckles, brakeman; W. C. Purdy, fireman and D. Stack, brakeman were the injured.

Coroner Taylor was summoned to the scene of the wreck immediately and worked there until after seven o'clock rendering assistance to the injured.

He reports that Eckles and Purdy are both severely scalded in addition to being badly bruised. Stack, the head brakeman, who now lies in the McAllister hospital in a precarious condition laid in the snow under a pile of wreckage fifteen feet high from the time of the wreck until seven o'clock when he was reached by the track cleaners.

He was pinioned beneath steel billets bags of nuts and broken pieces of wreckage. He had been reported as killed when Coroner Taylor who happened to pass the spot, heard some one moaning. The injured man was feebly calling for assistance and at frequent intervals screamed that he would go crazy from the excruciating pain.

Working with a dull rusty old saw it was over three hours before his rescuers were able to extricate him from the wreckage. Upon examination it was found that four or five of his ribs were broken, one shoulder was broken and both feet frozen. After administering medicine the doctor placed him on a stretcher and he was hurried to the hospital.

The train was a heavy one consisting of forty-two cars and it was going at a lively clip down grade, and fifteen of the cars were piled one on top of the other.

Brakeman Eckles and Fireman Purdy were riding in the engine, and for that reason both were badly scalded by the escaping steam and hot water. Dr. Taylor has dressed their wounds before he discovered that Stack was alive.

It is thought that engineer Johnson was burned to death. His body was the last to be recovered.

When the wreck occurred, the operator at that point, telegraphed to Joliet. Two wreck trains were sent to the scene of the accident, one from Joliet and a St. Paul wrecker from Roundout. Upon their arrival they found one of the worst mix-ups that they had encountered in years.

The engine was completely demolished and a part of it was found in the coal shed.

A coroner's jury was impaneled at noon and permission was given for the removal of the body of the dead engineer to his home in Joliet. The taking of the testimony was postponed until the injured trainmen have recovered sufficiently to testify.

Johnson was a married man, and had two children, his home was in Joliet.

If You Want to Be Liked.

Do not "take liberties" with your friends. Don't intrude on them when they are busy. Don't break engagements with them if you can possibly help it. Many a friendship comes to an untimely end because little courtesies are set aside. A habit of courtesy carries one safely through many dangerous places, especially with intimate friends.

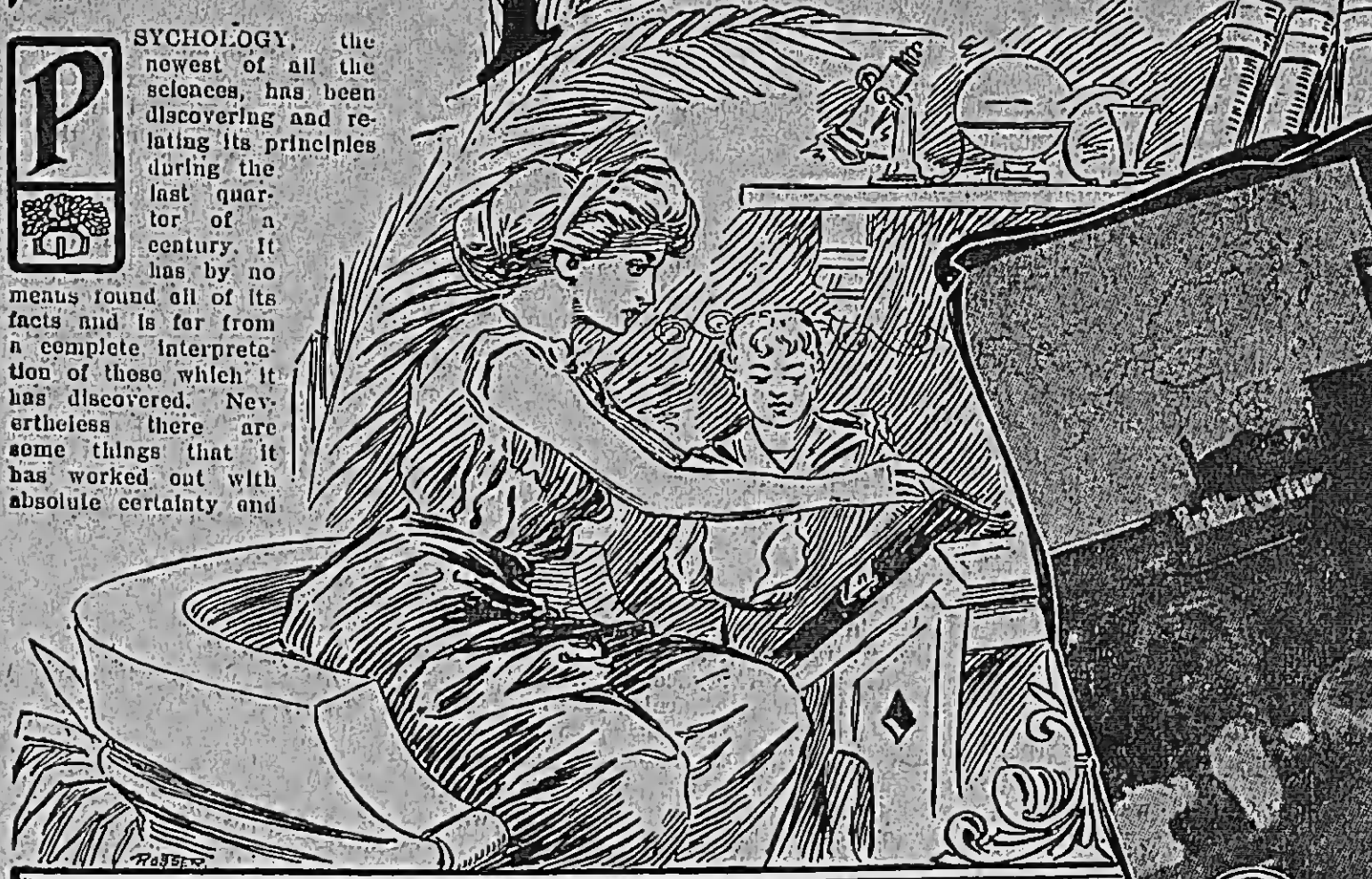
The Eternal Feminine.

"It was to gratify your extravagant tastes," cried the desperate man, "that I committed the forgery. The crime is upon your head." The woman started and gazed at him wonderingly. "Is my crime on a straight?" she asked.

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

BY PROF. STEPHEN SHELDON COLVIN

PSYCHOLOGY, the newest of all the sciences, has been discovering and relating its principles during the last quarter of a century. It has by no means found all of its facts and is far from a complete interpretation of those which it has discovered. Nevertheless there are some things that it has worked out with absolute certainty and



THE PLAYERS REMEMBER THE GAME IN TERMS OF THE MOVEMENTS THEY MADE

many others concerning which it is in a position to make definite hypotheses. The time has now arrived when it is attempting to apply its facts and principles to the solution of some of the most important problems of our daily life.

It is a matter of common knowledge that during the last few years there has been an ever growing attempt to cure diseases, both of the mind and of the body, through the tremendous power of suggestion. Prof. Munsterberg, in this country and others abroad, through experiments and practical applications, have conclusively shown that our knowledge of the laws of mind may be used to relieve human life of some of its greatest ills. Probably no discovery in physical science promises to be of as great and lasting benefit to the world as the discovery of the power of suggestion as a law governing a large part of the life of every individual. The time is soon coming when no reputable physician will dare to practice medicine without some knowledge of the facts of psycho-therapeutics.

Recently, and very largely under the leadership of Prof. William Stern, of the University of Breslau, extensive investigations have been carried on in regard to the psychology of testimony. These investigations have thrown important light upon a vital phase of court procedure and have shown its great weakness in many particulars. Soon this new field of applied psychology will be able to lay down definite laws in the conduct of the examination of the witness. The time is not, probably, far distant when every court will have some officer attached to it who is an expert in the psychology of testimony and who will be able to correct many misanderstandings that are now current in regard to the essential elements of the witness' report and the extent of its belief.

In Zurich Dr. Jung has devised a method for discovering some of the most important facts in regard to the mental makeup of an individual. This procedure he calls the "diagnostic association method." He gives to the subject to be tested, in succession, a list of 100 words, to which the subject is to respond with the first association that comes into his mind after the presentation of the original word. The character of the associations formed and the time which intervenes between the presentation of the stimulus word and the response are important elements in diagnosing the mental condition of the individual and in discovering essential facts in his previous history. This method has been used with marked success in the discovery of crime and it promises to be of great importance in the diagnosis of nervous diseases and in the detection of the criminal.

While the application of psychology to the treatment of diseases, to the discovery of truth and to the detection of the criminal is tremendously important, another field of its application, while less spectacular and while not calculated to excite immediately so great popular interest, promises to be of more far-reaching consequence in the regulation of our daily life. This last-named field is in the psychology of learning and applies to the work of our entire school system, from the kindergarten through the university. The leader in this movement is Prof. Meumann, of the University of Halle. During the last decade Meumann and his pupils have been attempting to discover the most direct and economical methods of the acquisition of knowledge and a large amount of material has been brought together, many facts have been established and conclusions of practical value obtained. It is in this phase of the work of applied psychology that the University of Illinois is particularly interested. For the last four years experiments have been carried on under the direction of the psychological laboratory at Illinois, in regard to determining some of the most important facts concerning memory and kindred topics, the thought being that if the department of psychology were to be of maximum

service to the state in which it is situated and to which it owes its support, it should be able to show how the theoretical work of the laboratory can be applied to the bettering of human conditions.

The agricultural and the engineering experiment stations at the university have been attempting to give the practical men of the state information in regard to the best means of preventing wastes and of obtaining the greatest efficiency in the various fields of their endeavor. A similar attempt is being made by the department of psychology of the university to show to the schoolmen of the state how they can save time and how they can so regulate the environment of the school as to get the greatest results with the least possible expenditure of energy.

All knowledge is based fundamentally upon memory and it is quite obvious that if the most economical methods of learning are discovered and applied tremendous wastes in the schoolroom will be saved. It is a striking fact that most students who come to the university do not know how to properly memorize their material. They lose a very large amount of time that might be saved greatly to their advantage, if they had the simple knowledge of how to go about their work before them. What is true of the university student is undoubtedly true even to a greater degree of the pupils in the public schools. It is clear that if the teachers knew what was the best method by which the pupil could memorize a certain material and could train that pupil in such methods of memory highly beneficial results would be accomplished.

Working along this line, some years ago the department of psychology at Illinois instituted a series of experiments to determine as far as possible the exact facts concerning what is technically known as the ideational types of school children and the relation of these types to the memorizing of different kinds of material. By the ideational type the psychologist understands the sort of mental imagery in which a person thinks—for example, if a child recalls in imagination a bird he may do so by having a mental picture of the bird as a visible object or he may recall the bird in terms of the song that it sings. It is further possible that he may not, in thinking of the bird, see it mentally or recall its song, but that he may merely see the word, bird, written or hear it spoken, or attempt to pronounce it himself. If he actually sees the bird in his mind's eye he is said to have concrete visual imagery. If he hears the song that it sings mentally, he is said to have concrete auditory imagery. If he sees not the bird but the word, he is said to have verbal-visionary imagery, and if instead of seeing the word or hearing it he simply has the mental imagery of pronouncing the word, he is said to have verbal-motor imagery.

It is then possible for the person in his ordinary thinking to employ either concrete imagery, in which he recalls the actual object as presented through some of his senses or to employ verbal imagery, in which latter case he does not recall the object at all, but in which he recalls the printed symbol for that object either in visual, auditory or motor terms. It is possible also to have not only concrete visual and auditory imagery but to have concrete motor imagery as well. A person, for example, in mentally recalling a foot race, may think of the runner as he appears ready for the starting signal, or he may think of the starting signal, or, finally, he may think of the muscular sensations which come in running the race. In this latter case he would think of the runner in terms of concrete motor imagery.

Probably the football player, in recalling the experiences of the game in which he has taken a part, does not see the plays as the spectator does from the grandstand, but recalls them in terms of the movements which he makes in executing them.

It doubtless makes a good deal of difference just what sort of imagery the school child uses in memorizing his material, as to whether the best results are to be obtained or not and it is obviously important that the teacher should know the character of this imagery if he is to deal adequately with the pupil. The results of the experiments by the department of psychology at the University of Illinois clearly indicate that most children in the beginning grades of the school think predominantly in terms of objects seen, that is, they possess concrete visual imagery and probably, to a certain extent, also concrete auditory and motor imagery as well. Later on this concrete form of imagining dies out. They think in terms of words and the actual experience behind these words becomes dim and obscure. The whole process is to make their learning a thing of books and not a thing of vital, pulsating life. This is a great advantage in abstract thinking. It is, however, a distinct hindrance in appreciation of culture and art. If we wish to train our children to think accurately and abstractly we must train them, as the schools evidently are now training them, in the direction of verbal imagery. If, however, we wish to develop artists, poets, men of letters, inventors and those with technical skill in the various professions, we must see to it that this concrete imagery is not lost; for if this loss takes place it will mean tremendous waste and disaster for many.

The experiments further showed that those children who thought in visual terms were best able to memorize material with a visual content and that those who thought in auditory or motor terms were best able to learn material with an auditory or motor content. This, of course, means as far as the application of results to school work is concerned that the material which the child learns must be in some way adapted to his ideational type, if the best results are to be accomplished.

This, perhaps, is not so vital a fact with the average child who has many ways, it may be, in which he can imagine his experience, but there are always in every schoolroom numbers of exceptional children who are very slow to get on in certain fields and who, nevertheless are far from being mental defectives. To take a concrete illustration, there are children who have great difficulty in learning to read and yet who are often bright in other school subjects. It is probable that such children have not developed the type of verbal-visual imagery. The printed word fails to carry its proper significance. Such a child, obviously, must be treated differently from the average individual. In the first place, he may be helped in his reading by being instructed to spell and pronounce words. The method of showing him words and having him grasp them as visual signs will be a hopeless method of procedure in his case. Further, the child may be aided by a systematic attempt to strengthen his verbal-visual imagery. There is ample evidence that children can be trained in any type of imagery and it is the business of education to see that those who are defective in an essential type are trained to overcome this defect.

We cannot think for a moment of demanding the same sort of thing from the child whose eyesight is poor that we demand from the child of normal visual acuity. It is just as foolish to expect the child who is defective in a certain ideational type to do the work of a normal child as it is to expect the child who is defective in his visual sensibility to accomplish the same results under the same conditions that the child of normal sensibility accomplishes.

Another important problem which has been undertaken by the psychological laboratory at the university is to discover the most advantageous conditions, besides those relating to the ideational type, under which certain kinds of school material may be memorized. At the outset of such an investigation the psychologist is confronted with the difficulty of selecting the sort of material for memorizing which will be sufficiently uniform to be tried on many children and on the same child at various times. It is quite evident that if we use the ordinary materials of the schoolroom, such as the child has had in his reading, geography and history room, that this material will not be of the uniformity desired. It was to avoid this difficulty that the psychologist, Ethelblague, nearly 25 years ago, tried a memory experiment in which he used for material nonsense syllables, that is, certain syllables which could be pronounced and which yet had no significance; syllables, for example, like nec-dox-hux. Here we have a relatively uniform material that has, for the most part, little or no significance.

Using this kind of material, several thousand school

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A TEST TO DISTINGUISH VISUAL FROM AUDITORY IMAGERY

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A SET OF NON-SENSE CHARACTERS FOR TESTING VISUAL IMAGERY

children in Urbana, Champaign, Bloomington, Danville and in some of the normal schools of the state have been tested to determine certain conditions under which they learn most advantageously. One of the questions asked in these investigations has been this: Suppose the child is given something to learn and is asked to recall it later on, under what conditions during the interval between learning and recall will his memory be most retentive? The data obtained has been so extensive that it has not been completely worked over as yet. Some very interesting conclusions, however, have been reached—among these this, that writing serves as a great distraction and that the child can recall material better when the interval is filled with such a strenuous activity as number work than when it is filled with the writing of some familiar phrase, as "My Country, 'tis of Thee." The greater distracting tendency of writing than of other school occupations shows itself particularly in the lower grades. It has also been found out that when young children are required to learn by keeping perfectly still they are at a disadvantage. If you wish to have the child learn under the most disadvantageous conditions, require that child to keep perfectly still.

The experiments at the University of Illinois clearly show that oral composition is the most satisfactory method of developing real power of expression in young children.

If it is finally determined how the interval between learning and recall can be most advantageously filled, then the arrangement of the school program of studies can be worked out on a psychological basis and not on the more or less haphazard basis which seems to be the present plan.

Among other problems in this field of applied psychology which the department has undertaken or proposes to carry out in the near future may be mentioned the following:

1. What are some of the most advantageous conditions of learning to spell correctly?
2. In learning, is it better to give all of the time to a study of the subject matter to be learned, or is it better to devote a portion of the time to the attempt to recall material that has already been mastered?
3. Is it better, in learning, to attempt to memorize the material by commencing at the beginning and running through to the end consecutively and by repeating this process until the whole has been mastered or is it better to learn a part and then another part, and so on?
4. What method of presentation is more advantageous in learning? By this is meant, specifically, is it better to present to the child material to learn orally or visually, and is it better to present the material simultaneously or successively—that is, should the whole thing that he is to learn be given at once or is he to study one part and then the next and so on?

In considering the first of these problems it may be said that results at Illinois clearly point to the fact that the method of teaching children to spell by giving the word as a whole and not breaking it up into syllables is not the psychological method and that the old method of syllabication with some of its obvious faults has distinct advantages over some of the extreme methods of today.

As to the second problem it is clearly established by experiments at Illinois that there is great advantage in not spending the entire period of learning on studying the material presented, but that it is of very great advantage to spend part of this time in attempting to recall what has been shown. Train the pupil to look at the page that he is trying to memorize for a period and then to turn his gaze away and in his mind's eye recall the printed matter.

It is generally held by investigators that the best method of memorizing is to learn the material by commencing at the beginning and running through the whole process to the end. The Illinois experiments brought out this fact, that in such consecutive learning there are certain parts that are mastered more quickly than others and that it is advantageous to first go over the whole material consecutively until the more easily acquired material is mastered and then to spend some time in learning those parts that are more difficult and to finally relearn the whole consecutively.

Now, in attempting to answer the fourth question, experiments have been carried on at Illinois which show rather clearly that the most advantageous way to present material to little children is visually and in succession. The reason for this, in part at least, is because successive presentation secures better attention than simultaneous presentation and that the word when seen, especially if it is difficult, can be better comprehended than if it is merely heard.

The foregoing account gives a statement of some of the most typical and important experimental investigations now in progress in the psychological laboratory at the University of Illinois. As has already been said, the main emphasis is being placed upon the psychology of learning, more specifically on technique and economy in our processes of acquisition. At the same time ample scope is given for the theoretical aspects of the subject so that the field in a general way may be covered and that those who wish to obtain higher degrees in the subject may find ample opportunity for research in the direction which interests them most.

Rural News Items

Submitted by Our Very Able
Staff of Correspondents

GRAYS LAKE

Mrs. Merrill Forvor is on the sick list. Harry Geary was called to Chicago on business Monday.

Mrs. E. B. Neville was a Chicago visitor Saturday.

Miss Lillian Fleming was a Chicago visitor Saturday.

Dr. E. V. Harvey transacted business in Chicago Saturday.

Charles Forvor of Waukegan visited his mother here last Sunday.

Ice cream now on sale at the pharmacy, both in bulk and brick.

Every body is planning for a big time at the Fireman's mask ball Friday evening.

Mrs. May Carfield has purchased a 60 foot lot of O. P. Barron just west of his residence.

Lee Williams and Miss Roberta Harvey attended a matinee in Chicago Saturday afternoon.

Prof. Felt of Northern Illinois College will be at the Grays Lake pharmacy next Monday and Tuesday, 7 and 8.

Alice McLaughlin and friend Miss Elizabeth Wilder of Chicago spent Sunday at the McLaughlin home at Gages Lake.

There was a surprise party on Irving Hook last Friday evening and three sleigh loads from here were in attendance.

The concert of "The College Singing Girls" was well attended Saturday evening and was exceptionally fine. To Mr. Henry Kuehler, who put the show on, is due much credit for his efforts for making it possible for the people to witness such a show.

Symphonic Shirt and Dotty Solo.
The musical young woman who dropped her peekaboo waist in the piano player and turned out a Beethoven sonata, has her equal in the lady who stood in front of a five-bar fence and sang all the dots on her yell. —Everybody's Magazine.

Chinaman's Dire Oath.
At a recent inquest a Chinaman took the oath by blowing out the flame of a candle and saying he believed that if he lied his soul would be similarly extinguished.

RUSSELL

Morten Murry visited in Kenosha two days last week.

Mrs. White is visiting her daughter, Mrs. John Kelly.

Asa Patch spent a couple of days at home last week.

Claude Nellis spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Voss on Wednesday, Jan. 26, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crawford spent Saturday night and Sunday with friends in Millburn.

The "Tribe of Ben Hur" of Wadsworth will give a mask ball at their hall in Wadsworth, Feb. 4.

Al Melville of Kenosha visited in Russell two days last week. Al says he likes Russell a little the best.

Robert Patch made his first trip as engineer on Wednesday of last week. Success attend you Bob and may you never have an accident.

Russell was well represented among the neighboring festivities last week on Tuesday night several couples besides Mr. Crittenden took a sleigh load to the oyster supper at Hickory. On Thursday night Mr. Merville took a sleigh load over to North Prairie. Mr. E. church to a chicken pie supper and on Friday Mr. Crittenden took a load to Wadsworth to attend the play given by the Royal Neighbors of that place. Neighbors take notice Russell may have something after awhile.

How Hair Grows.
It is a curious fact that a boy's hair grows one-half slower than a girl's. In boys the average rate of growth is three feet three inches in six years, being an average of .018 inch per day. During the twenty-first and twenty-fourth years a man's hair grows quicker than at any other period. It takes an eyelash 20 weeks to reach a length of .429 inches, and then its life is from 100 to 150 days. By means of a camera the wink of an eyelid has been measured, and it was found that 20 winks can be made in four seconds.

Holland Always in Dire Peril.
The greater part of Holland is eight feet below the level of the sea.

BRISTOL

Miss Marion Keogh of Milwaukee is visiting friends here this week.

Mrs. Clara Jackson of South Wadsworth called on friends here last Tuesday.

Miss Anna Schattler of Genoa Junction visited her parents here a couple of days last week.

A. C. Schmidt has been among us the past week dealing out liniment and cough medicines.

Mrs. Reichtmeyer is very low. At this writing it is feared the poor old lady cannot survive much longer.

Mrs. R. S. Weckham of Hebron was here last Friday to see her husband and son who are working at the Bowman plant.

Gordon Snyder is doing carpenter and mason work for John Lane at Woodworth, prior to Mr. Lane coming to Woodworth to reside on the farm just vacated by Ed. Shepard.

The M. E. church dinner and supper last Friday proved a grand success, both socially and financially. The day being ideal people gathered from far and near coming as late as 9:30 p. m. for supper. The nice sum of \$130 was realized.

Our honorable painter and paper hanger, W. A. Lewis, is busy these days with sample books under his arm taking orders for spring. The season promises to be a busy one in this line and you are reminded to give your order early and save disappointment.

Mrs. Florence Ellis of Urbana, Ill., was here a couple of days last week visiting old friends and looking after business interests. She reports her daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Ford, with whom she makes it her home, as being well and getting along nicely. Mr. Ford is principal of one of the high schools at Urbana.

TREVOR

Mrs. J. Pitcher is on the sick list.

Mac Beasley was an Antioch caller Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Butrick are visiting in Chicago.

Charles Oetting was a Chicago passenger Monday.

Miss Sarah Patriek was an Antioch caller Wednesday.

Thomas Field transacted business in Waukegan Monday.

H. A. Lubeno, who has been on the sick list, is now on the gain.

Charles Sibley of Antioch was a caller in our village Monday of this week.

OLD RESIDENTS OF LAKE CO. TAKE NOTICE

We would be glad to receive and publish in Kelley's History of Lake County (now on the press and soon to be published) any corroborated reminiscences of early times, of yourself, friends or relatives who have lived in Lake county prior to 1875.

Also data from which we can make a literary sketch regarding their lives, date of birth, arrival in Lake county, marriages, deaths, etc.

We are endeavoring to make this a work of historical value, and while we desire to make mention of the people of the present day, it is our intention to perpetuate the memory of those early settlers who laid the foundation of and helped build our county. This offer does not call for the expenditure of any money on your part and remains open up to and including February 15, 1910, and if when this work is published no mention is made of yourself, parents or friends through modesty on your part, it is not our fault.

We need your assistance to make this a full and authentic history of Lake Co. Address all communications to C. C. Tracy, P. O. Box 146, Lake Bluff, Ill.

Backward English Village.
A new house has just been completed at Bedford, England, and it is said to be the first one built there in fifty years.

President Helps Orphans.
Hundreds of orphans have been helped by the President of the Industrial and Orphans Home at Macon, Ga., who writes: "We have used Electric Bitters in this institution for nine years. It has proved a most excellent medicine for stomach, liver and kidney troubles. We regard it as one of the best family medicines on earth." It invigorates all vital organs, purifies the blood, aids digestion, creates appetite. To strengthen, build up pale, thin, weak children or rundown people it has no equal. Best for female complaints. Only 50c. at J. H. Swan's drug store.

ROSECRANS

Peter Gleeson is on the sick list.

Elmer Enukner and family have returned from Donphan, Mo.

F. Leable is assisting Charles Cashmore in the construction of buildings at his new home in Wadsworth.

J. Stewart was out on the road Monday buying calves for James Gleeson, one of our local veal merchants.

The Epworth League society will give an oyster supper at the home of W. H. Brewer on Friday evening, Feb. 11.

Roy Bell has sold his pinto pony to the mayor's son of Zion City, and James Welch swapped his Thomas 'Tough' for Dan Haggerty's Dolly Spanker.

General Kelly spent Saturday evening trying to recruit a troop to give a charivari on Sunday night, but failed to collect a force large enough to warrant making a successful attack, thus failing to add another page to history. But if you would like a full and complete description of the battle of Bull Run ask John Williamson, who was an eye witness.

MILLBURN

Rev. A. W. Safford was a Chicago passenger Tuesday.

Dinner parties are the order of the day in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott LeVoy entertained at eucher last Wednesday night.

Miss Deadie Tiffany visited from Friday till Sunday at her home in Antioch.

The remains of George Patterson of Milwaukee, brother of Mrs. Robert Thorn of Gurnee, were interred in the Millburn cemetery Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Wells gave a surprise party to their son Curtis on Saturday evening last. There were a number of young folks from Hickory and Millburn in attendance and an enjoyable time was reported.

Saved From Aful Peril.
"I never felt so near my grave," writes Lewis Chamblin, of Manches, Ohio, R. R. No. 3. "As when a frightful cough and lung trouble pulled me down to 115 pounds in spite of many remedies and the best doctors. And that I am alive today is due solely to Dr. King's New Discovery, which completely cured me. Now I weigh 160 pounds and can work hard. It also cured my four children of croup." Infallible for coughs and colds, its the most certain remedy for lagrippe asthma, desperate lung troubles and all bronchial affections, 50c, and \$1.00. A trail bottle free. Guaranteed by J. A. Swan.

Two Sorts.
Hospitality is for the benefit of those who don't need it. For those who need it we have a cheap substitute called charity. —Puck.

It.
This would be a splendid world if no one could secure profits in any way that might increase the hardships of others.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS
WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.
GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

PHRASES DON'T FIT

THAT IS WHY CONVERSATION WITH DORIS IS A BORE.

Cruel Misuse of Adjectives and Stock Remarks Annoys Friend—Even Noley Motor Doesn't Stop Her Foolish Talk.

"It isn't because Doris talks so much that she always bores me," sighed the girl, as she dropped wearily into a chair and took the cup of tea offered her, "as it is that she always says something that does not fit. She seems to have a fund of stock phrases and adjectives which she utters enthusiastically at any old time. It's just as if she had 'em all mixed up in a hat and then drew 'em out blindfolded. On our motor ride this afternoon we went over a newly built bridge of light colored but solid granite foundations. Doris bumbled ecstatically, 'What a dainty bridge! Why, I actually heard the champagne snift disgustedly.

"She told me a tale of a quarrel between herself and her father and said, 'The angry spots of indignation burned in either cheek.' Now you and I know very well that her father has whiskers all over his face, and if such spots of anger were burning on them it would be utterly impossible to see them. But little indiscrepancies like that do not bother Doris if she happens to draw that particular expression out of her hat of stock phrases.

The sunset tonight, she declared, was 'just the prettiest thing,' and our notions at luncheon she branded as 'perfectly elegant.' She delighted our cook by telling her that she had a 'beautiful body.' Of course Mary is a big, strapping, husky sort of a person, but there is nothing beautiful about her. She has been putting on the airs of a society belle, however, ever since Doris' unsuitable remark.

"I shiver whenever I see that she is going so say something complimentary about my appearance, because it is always something so decidedly inappropriate that it makes me ridiculous in the sight of others. If I'm wearing a prim, tailor-made costume she invariably exclaims 'You're a perfect dream to that thing!' And if I have on my picture hat and some flimsy, graceful gown her compliment is sure to be 'How chic you look.' What I cannot understand is why, if she has both phrases in stock, she always pulls out the one that least fits the occasion. She is constantly stowing away new expressions for future use, and she trots 'em out at the first possible opportunity. In a party of original young people I have seen her actually conning over their bright comments on things and people, and I always fervently hope that I won't be present when she springs 'em as her own.

"Why did I take her automobling when I object so to her conversation? Well, because our motor car makes such a racket I thought there would be no opportunity for talk; but, above all the commotion, she shrieked out: 'How swiftly and silently these motor cars do glide along!'

Watch Recovered from River.
John Norris, a former chief constable of Coventry, was the possessor of a historical Tay Bridge watch. This was engraved with a view of the Tay bridge and was inscribed as follows: 'The Tay Bridge Disaster, December, 1879. This watch lay in the River Tay for six weeks; it stopped at the time of the accident, remained silent many days, started again and worked nine hours under water.'

It was a gold keyless lever which had been lent to Mr. Beynan, an artist of Cheltenham, who was drowned. A charge of dynamite was afterward used with a view to raising the body from the river, and this doubtless started the watch again.—London Standard.

Will Not Need to Be Gone Long.
It never is necessary for a man who starts forth in search of trouble to carry his lunch along.

POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITORIES

All postoffices of a class authorized to issue money orders and such others as the Postmaster General designate are declared to be postal savings depositories according to the Taft postal savings bank bill. They are to receive deposits from the public and are to be kept open for the transaction of business every day, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, during the usual postoffice business hours of the town or locality where the depositories are located.

The deposits are to be distributed among the local banks on the basis of their capital and surplus, and the banks may give indemnity bonds to insure the safety and prompt repayment of deposits. At its option any bank may deposit collateral security subject to the approval of the board. In the event that banks refuse to receive postal deposits on the terms prescribed the funds may be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.

An account cannot be opened for less than \$1 and no more than \$100 can be deposited in any one calendar month. All deposits must be in multiples of \$1; but in order that smaller amounts may be accumulated for deposits, savings cards will be issued and 10 cent postal savings stamps issued. Where these cards and attached stamps show an investment of \$1 or multiple thereof they will be received as deposits.

Deposits in postal savings banks will draw 2 per cent interest credited to the books of depositors once in each year. No person will be allowed to have a balance in a postal bank in excess of \$500, exclusive of accumulated interest.

The Need of Friends.
Every human being is born to companionship. Our first need is a breath of air, the next is a friend. Never till we are done with the air can we spare the friend. I think not even then.—C. O. Ames.

Nothing Hard About It.
"People tell me that it's hard to promise anything," says the Philosopher of Folly. "And heaven knows it's the easiest thing I do."

Capacity Not Tested.
A New York man who ate 60 buckwheat cakes and two pounds of sausage said he would have done better if he had been hungry.

BANK OF ANTIOCH.

EDWARD BROOK, BANKER.
BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE, AND DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

T. N. DONNELLY & Co.

Loan and Diamond Brokers
118 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Between Washington and Madison

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ALL KINDS JEWELRY at less than cost. At half the price you pay the regular stores
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DR. E. FORD GAVIN

Graduate of St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago.
Surgeon to Chicago & North Western Railroad, Waukegan.

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IN DISEASES OF
Eyes, Ears, Noses and Throat
The Removal of Warts, Moles, Superfluous Hair and other Blemishes of the Face.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses Fitted at Lowest Prices

HOURS: 8 to 12 a. m., 1 to 6 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m., except Thursday afternoons. Sunday 8 to 12 a. m.

Office in "Gables" Waukegan, Illinois 4-28-10

Impossible to be Well

It is impossible to be well, simply impossible, if the bowels are constipated. You must pay attention to the laws of nature, or suffer the consequences. Undigested material, waste products, poisonous substances, must be removed from the body at least once each day, or there will be trouble. A sluggish liver is responsible for an immense amount of suffering and serious disease. Ask your doctor about Ayer's Pills. He knows why they act directly on the liver. Trust him. J. C. Aver Co., Lowell, Mass.

9c Sale

- Children's Muslin Drawers
- Nickel Plated Towel Bars
- 1 bottle A. B. Stove Polish
- Bleached Turkish Towel 16x32
- Glass Sugar Shaker
- 1 bottle Ammonia
- 2 Rolls Toilet Paper
- 4 China Nest Eggs
- 2 package Bon Ami
- 1 box Toilet Soap of 3 bars
- 2 Good Writing Tablets
- 2 packages Envelopes
- 2 Men's White or Colored Handkerchiefs
- 1000 Carpet Tacks
- 1 Tooth Brush
- 2 boxes Easy Bright Stove Polish
- Hose Supporters, all sizes
- 1 Butcher Knife
- 9 Valentine Post Cards

SPOT CASH STORE

REGINALD B. GODFREY, Prop.

PATENT MEDICINES

Cut this out and come any day in the year and get your Patent Medicines at the following prices

\$1.00 Jayne's Expectorant.....	\$80	50c Syrup of Figs.....	\$40
1.00 King's New Discovery.....	80	50c King's New Discovery.....	40
1.00 Peruna.....	80	50c Swamp Root.....	40
1.00 Swamp Root.....	80	50c Shoop's Cough Syrup.....	40
1.00 Pierce's Favorite Prescription.....	80	50c Antiphlogistine.....	40
1.00 Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.....	80	25c Kemp's Balsam.....	20
1.00 Lydia Pinkham's Compound.....	80	25c Ballard's Horehound Syrup.....	20
1.00 Paine's Celery Compound.....	80	25c Foley's Honey and Tar.....	20
1.00 Horlick's Malted Milk.....	80	25c Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.....	20
1.00 Cuticura Resolvent.....	80	25c Tonsoline.....	20
1.00 Shoop's Restorative.....	80	25c Plac's Cure.....	20
1.00 Bromo Seltzer.....	80	25c Ayers Pills.....	20
75c Mellin's Food.....	80	25c Judson's Pills.....	20
75c Antiphlogistine.....	80	25c Carter's Pills.....	20
1.00 Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil.....	80	25c Pinkham's Pills.....	20
1.50 Fallow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.....	1.00	25c Hood's Pills.....	20
50c Watkin's Liniment.....	40	25c Burkhardt's Pills.....	20
50c Omega Oil.....	40	25c Orange Powders.....	20
50c Bromo Seltzer.....	40	25c Pinkham's Wash.....	20
50c Kemp's Balsam.....	40	25c Lane's Ren.....	20
50c Doan's Pills.....	40	25c Garfield Tea.....	20
50c Cuticura Ointment.....	40	25c Pierce's Pellets.....	20
50c Stewart's Dyspepsia Tablets.....	40	25c Mennen's Talcum Powder.....	18
50c Dr. Hobb's Pills.....	40	25c Colgate's Talcum Powder.....	18
50c Murine.....	40	25c Allcock's Porus Plaster.....	18

F. D. BATTERSHALL

General Merchandise

Grayslake, Illinois

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
Gives instant relief—soothes and heals the little
throats and prevents more serious illness. Children
like it too—so pleasant to take and does not upset
the stomach.
All Drugists, 25 cents.

EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO HE HAD LESS THAN 3 DOLLARS

HE IS NOW ONE OF THE RICHEST
FARMERS IN SASKATCHEWAN,
CENTRAL CANADA.

Arriving in Canada in 1891, just eighteen years ago, E. A. Gullomlin could speak but his native language. He is a Frenchman. He had but a little over two dollars in his pocket, thus being short over seven dollars of the ten dollars required to secure entry for a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. He eventually borrowed the money and near Forget, Saskatchewan, he started life in Canada on the homestead in which to-day he is the fortunate possessor of fifty quarter sections of land, or 8,000 acres.

Now Mr. Gullomlin did not acquire all these acres as a result altogether of his farming operations, which were extensive. He looked with satisfaction upon what he was doing on his limited acre, he was saving, careful, and had foresight. Surrounding land could be had for about \$3.00 per acre, and he continued buying as his savings would permit, until now he has fifty quarter sections, some of which he can sell at \$25.00 per acre.

Threshed Fifty Thousand Bushels. This year he was engaged in threshing on his place for 64½ days. He threshed out 50,000 bushels of wheat, of which he sold 34,000 bushels, one train load, at a price varying from 84 to 87 cents per bushel. He has on hand still 16,000 bushels. In addition to wheat he raised 30,000 bushels of oats, 7,000 bushels of barley and 600 bushels of flax. He owns 104 horses and a number of cattle, but since the construction of the railway he has been engaged chiefly in raising wheat. This year he bought his first threshing machine, paying for it the sum of \$2,100. He estimates that the machine earned for him this fall \$3,000, thus paying for itself in one season and leaving \$900 to the good. The weather was very propitious for farm threshing, not a single day being lost in the two months which were spent in this work. The wheat averaged 23 bushels to the acre and graded No. 1 and No. 2 Northern. In the past nine years seven good crops have been harvested on this farm. For six successive years the returns were excellent, that is in the years 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906. In the two following years there was a partial failure. As the years have passed the quality of the buildings on the farm have been steadily improved, and are now as good as can be found in the district. About \$10,000 has been invested in this way by Mr. Gullomlin. The farm consists of 6,380 acres, of which about 6,000 acres were under crop this season.

INSULT TO INJURY.



Shoemaker—Well, if that isn't all right. Instead of paying my bill, he kicks me down stairs, and with the new boots I've made him, too.

DOCTOR'S BEST FORMULA

For Remarkably Quick Action on Colds and Coughs.

This prescription will frequently cure the worst cold in a day's time and it is a sure cure for any cough that can be cured. "Two ounces Glycerol; half ounce Concentrated Pine; Put these into half a pint of good whiskey and use in doses of teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every four hours. Shake bottle well each time." Any druggist has these ingredients in stock or will quickly get them from his wholesale house. The Concentrated Pine is a special pine product and comes only in half ounce vials each enclosed in an airtight case; But be sure it is labeled "Concentrated." This formula cured hundreds here last winter.

All in the Name. Phyllis (up from the country)—But, Dick this is just like the last place you brought me to see here. Dick—My dear Phyllis, don't be absurd. This is "The Naughty Girl of Nico," and that other was "The Grasse Widow." Surely you know that Nico and Grasse are two entirely different places.—Punch.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*. In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

The fellow who says he never loved a woman with money may discover that he can't successfully love a woman if he hasn't any.

Many who used to smoke 100 cigars are now smoking Lewis' Single Binder straight. A man can always flatter his wife by being jealous.

PART OF HIS BRAIN GONE

St. Louis Boy Romps and Plays and Is Bright Despite the Loss.

St. Louis.—A little German boy in North St. Louis seems likely to disprove certain theories that medical experts have cherished for many years by living in health and happiness with a bullet in his brain.

On the evening of July 3, 1909, little Freddy Schaeferling was playing



Freddie Schaeferling.

with his chums when one of them undertook to clean a small revolver in preparation for the noise-making, glorious Independence celebration. The weapon was discharged and the bullet lodged in Freddy's head.

The wounded boy was taken to the hospital and lay unconscious for three days. More than a tablespoonful of brains oozed out, but the bullet refused to follow, and the doctors said that with a hole extending three inches into his head Freddy must die. However, Freddy had no notion of dying. His parents took him home as soon as the doctors said they could not save him. To-day he is the liveliest six-year-old in the neighborhood of his home at 4124 Hull place. He runs, jumps, and plays like any other youngster, knows everybody by name, and is apparently a healthy boy of unusually bright mind.

The X-ray has shown the exact location of the bullet, which lies in his brain. Once an operation was attempted, but as soon as the skull had been cut through the doctors desisted under the belief that an operation would be fatal.

MISS MORGAN'S UNION PLANS

Banker's Daughter Expects to Reorganize Girl Workers and Eliminate Socialistic Features.

New York.—Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of Pierpont Morgan, who has taken a prominent part in the strike of shirt waist makers here, is convinced from her study of unionism in New York that many conditions in labor organizations for women are detrimental.

According to a statement given out here, Miss Morgan believes that one of the greatest detriments to the cause is its tendency towards socialism. She thinks also that the leaders of



the unsophisticated girl unionists frequently abuse their office. "It is Miss Morgan's purpose to undertake the organization of women workers on a different basis than at present, but with the same object in view," is the announcement.

The New Neuritis. "Neuritis is in—appendicitis is out. It is very old-fashioned to have appendicitis now, but if you get a dose of neuritis you are to be congratulated for your modernity." The speaker, a physician, laughed bitterly. "We doctors," he said, "are as much influenced by fads and crazes in disease as the women are influenced by fashion's fads and crazes. Everything is neuritis nowadays. The dowager duchess of Manchester died of neuritis. Edna May's husband went to Biarritz for his neuritis. Lord Curzon couldn't speak at the budget debate in the house of lords—he was suffering from an attack of neuritis."

"What's the matter with John D.?" "The poor fellow has got neuritis." "I didn't see Harry Lehr at the embroidery bazaar." "No, his neuritis has come back on him." "John Jacob Astor's looking rather pale." "Didn't you know the hurricane gave him neuritis?"

"That's the talk nowadays, and mark me well, Seadalls and Duth will be setting up neuritis clubs before the year is out."

VERY LIKELY.



Nelly—They say he has turned over a new leaf.
Ned—He's so economical I'm afraid he'll use the same one over again.

SCRATCHED SO SHE COULD NOT SLEEP

"I write to tell you how thankful I am for the wonderful Cuticura Remedies. My little niece had eczema for five years and when her mother died I took care of the child. It was all over her face and body, also on her head. She scratched so that she could not sleep nights. I used Cuticura Soap to wash her with and then applied Cuticura Ointment. I did not use quite half the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, together with Cuticura Resolvent, when you could see a change and they cured her nicely. Now she is eleven years old and has never been bothered with eczema since. My friends think it is just great the way the baby was cured by Cuticura. I send you a picture taken when she was about 18 months old."

"She was taken with the eczema when two years old. She was covered with big sores and her mother had all the best doctors and tried all kinds of salves and medicines without effect until we used Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. H. Kierman, 663 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1909."

Her Idea of Discipline. One day recently, just after the opening of the Baltimore schools, the teacher of a primary class had occasion right at the start to enforce discipline.

"Here, young man!" she exclaimed, indicating a pupil whose name she did not yet know. "I saw you laughing just now. That won't do. No laughing in this school!"

"I was only thinking about something, ma'am," said the youngster, sheepishly.

"Well, don't let that happen in school again," said the teacher, sternly.—Sunday Magazine of the Cleveland Leader.

One on the Judge. A newly qualified judge in one of the small towns of Tennessee was trying one of his first criminal cases. The accused was an old dandy who was accused of robbing a hen-coop. He had been in court before on a similar charge and was then acquitted.

"Well, Tom," began the judge, "I see you're in trouble again." "Yes, sah," replied the dandy; "the last time, Judge, you was ma lawyer." "Where is your lawyer this time?" asked the judge.

"I ain't got no lawyer this time," answered Tom. "I'm going to tell the truth."

Rather Tall. "That," said Senator Tillman of an opponent's argument, "is an amusing exaggeration."

He smiled. "In fact," he continued, "it is as bad an exaggeration as the story about Ben Johnson's height. They said of Ben, you know, the candidate for sheriff, that when he made a stump speech, instead of getting a stump ready for him to mount, they would, because he was so tall, dig a hole for him to stand in."

HARD TO DROP But Many Drop It.

A young Calif. wife talks about coffee: "It was hard to drop Mocha and Java and give Postum a trial, but my nerves were so shattered that I was a nervous wreck and of course that means all kinds of ails."

"At first I thought bicycle riding caused it and I gave it up, but my condition remained unchanged. I did not want to acknowledge coffee caused the trouble for I was very fond of it. At that time a friend came to live with us, and I noticed that after he had been with us a week he would not drink his coffee any more. I asked him the reason. He replied, 'I have not had a headache since I left off drinking coffee, some months ago, till last week, when I began again, here at your table. I don't see how anyone can like coffee, anyway, after drinking Postum!'"

"I said nothing, but at once ordered a package of Postum. That was five months ago, and we have drank no coffee since, except on two occasions when we had company, and the result each time was that my husband could not sleep, but lay awake and tossed and talked half the night. We were convinced that coffee caused his suffering, so he returned to Postum, convinced that coffee was an enemy, instead of a friend, and he is troubled no more with insomnia."

"I, myself, have gained 8 pounds in weight, and my nerves have ceased to quiver. It seems so easy now to quit coffee that caused our aches and ills and take up Postum."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

CLIP THIS OUT

Renowned Doctor's Prescription for Rheumatism and Backache.

"One ounce Syrup Sarsaparilla compound; one ounce Toris compound; Add these to a half pint of good whiskey. Take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bed time; Shake the bottle before using each time." Any druggist has these ingredients in stock or will quickly get them from his wholesale house. This was published previously and hundreds here have been cured by it. Good results show after the first few doses. This also acts as a system builder, eventually restoring strength and vitality.

Why "Potter's Field" for Beggars. It is not because the beggar fails to make money that he finally lands in the potter's field. "Any good, industrious beggar," says Mr. Forbes, "can and does make a great deal more money than the average workman." But the trend of the beggar is downward, and in the end he is pretty sure to become a hopeless wreck and a derelict.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly capable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him in this regard.

WALDO, KIRMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Knew the Calendar.

They were little girls, so small that the teacher was telling them about divisions of time, and receiving all sorts of answers to her simple questions. The little girl who lived in a boarding house raised her hand, and was asked to speak.

"We have learned that years are divided into months, months into weeks, and weeks into days," said the teacher. "Now can any one tell me how the days are divided?" The little girl who lived in a boarding house raised her hand, and was asked to speak.

"Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, beef," she said, glibly; "Friday, fish; Saturday, corned beef and beans; and Sunday, chicken."—Yonkers Companion.

Children Who Are Sickly. Mothers should never be without a box of Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They break up colds in 24 hours, cure Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Constipation, Headache, Teething Disorders, and Stomach Troubles. Over 10,000 testimonials. At all Druggists, 25c. Ask for day sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Associate with men of good judgment, for judgment is found in conversation. And we make another man's judgment ours by frequenting his company.—Fuller.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE." That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of Dr. W. G. QUININE. Head the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

To learn to work and work cheerfully, is the central lesson of life.—Cowan.

WHY suffer with eye troubles, quick relief by using PETTIT'S EYE SALVE. 25c. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

He loves his country best who strives to make it best.—Ingersoll.

DOCTOR YOURSELF. When you feel cold or have a few doses of Perry Davis' Pinkettes. It's better than Quinine and safer. The large 50c bottles are the cheapest.

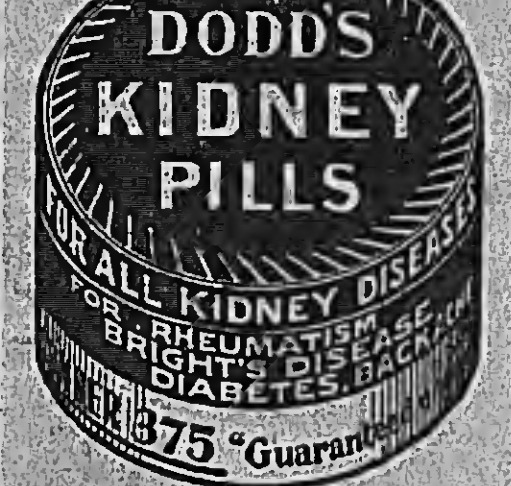
Time cannot remove kindly acts from a grateful heart.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. bottle.

A friend is merely a person we can tell our troubles to.

Lewis' Single Binder, the famous straight cut cigar—annual sale \$9,000,000.

It might improve the pound cake to hit it with an ax.



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Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Bilelessness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. GENUINE must bear signature: *W. Wood*

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